

## YOR

- A yoke of mules outgoes a yoke of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*  
 To Yoke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.  
 This Stees promised to do, if he alone would yoke together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*  
 Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old, Were yoked to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*  
 2. To join or couple with another.  
 My name  
 Be yoked with his that did betray the best. *Shakespeare.*  
 Cælius, you are yoked with a lamb,  
 That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*  
 Seek not in Latian bands to yoke  
 Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 3. To enslave; to subdue.  
 These are the arms  
 With which he yoketh your rebellious necks,  
 Razeth your cities. *Shakespeare.*  
 4. To restrain; to confine.  
 Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life,  
 than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*  
 The words and promises, that yoke  
 The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*  
 Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,  
 Over Hellepont bridg'd his way, *Milton.*  
 Yoke-elm. *n. f.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*  
 Yokefellow. *n. f.* [from yoke and fellow, or mate.]  
 Yoke-mate. *n. f.* [from yoke and mate.]  
 1. Companion in labour.  
 Yokefellows in arms, *Shak. Henry V.*  
 Let us to France.  
 2. Mate; fellow.  
 You cannot think me fit  
 To be thy yokefellow of your wit,  
 Nor take one of so mean desert  
 To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*  
 Before Toulon thy yoke-mate lies,  
 Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*  
 Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at  
 the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a com-  
 panion and yokefellow. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 YOLD, for yielded. Obsolete. *Spenser.*  
 Yolk. *n. f.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.  
 Nature hath provided a large yolk in every egg, a great part  
 whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a  
 channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the  
 chick for a considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 YOND. *adv.* [from yon; Saxon.] Being at a distance within  
 YONDER. *view.*  
 Madam, yond young fellow swears he will speak with you.  
*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 Good mother, do not marry me to yon fool. *Shakespeare.*  
 Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in  
 a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and yond haberdasher in a  
 velvet gown furred with fables? *Ben. Jonson's Discoveries.*  
 Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred  
 thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not  
 above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made  
 himself merry with it, and said, yonder men are too many for  
 an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 For proof look up,  
 And read thy lot in yon celestial sign. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 Yon flow'ry arbors, yonder allies green. *Milton.*  
 Let other swains attend the rural care,  
 But nigh yon mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*  
 YON. *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when  
 YONDER. we direct the eye from another thing to the object.  
 The fingered curtains of thine eyes advance,  
 And say what thou see'st yon. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 First, and chieftest, with thee bring  
 Him that you foars on golden wing,  
 Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,  
 The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*  
 Yonder are two apple-women folding. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
 YOND. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious:  
 perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind, in  
 which sense it concurs with the rest.  
 Then like a lion, which hath long time fought  
 His robbed whelps, and at the last them found  
 Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and yond;  
 So fierce he laid about him. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and yond. *Fairy.*  
 YORE, or of Yore. *adv.* [from yore, Saxon.]  
 1. Long.  
 Witnes the burning altars, which he swore,  
 And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;  
 Which though he hath polluted oft and yore,  
 Yet I to them for judgment: just do fly. *Fairy Queen.*

## YOU

2. Of old time; long ago.  
 These bright-eyed Vesta long of yore  
 To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*  
 There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,  
 A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*  
 In times of yore an ancient baron liv'd;  
 Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd.  
 The dev'l was piqu'd such faintship to behold;  
 And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;  
 But Satan now is wiser than of yore,  
 And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*  
 You. *pron.* [cop. juh, Saxon: the accusative of ze, ye.]  
 1. The oblique case of ye.  
 Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God,  
 which is given me to you ward. *Eph. iii. 2.*  
 I thought to show you  
 How easy 'twas to die, by my example,  
 And haufel fate before you. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
 2. It is used in the nominative; and though first introduced by  
 corruption, is now established.  
 You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames  
 Into her scornful eyes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and  
 is always used, except in solemn language.  
 Madam, the fates withstand, and you  
 Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*  
 4. It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*.  
 We pass'd by what was one of those rivers of burning mat-  
 ter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as  
 you come near it, you see nothing but a long heap of heavy dis-  
 jointed clods. *Addison on Italy.*  
 YOUNG. *adj.* [young, young, Saxon; jong, Dutch.]  
 1. Being in the first part of life; not old.  
 Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by  
 ages young and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,  
 Both young and old. *Shakespeare.*  
 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
 But in his motion like an angel sings,  
 Still quiring to the young-cy'd cherubims. *Shakespeare.*  
 I firmly am resolv'd  
 Not to bestow my youngest daughter,  
 Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakespeare.*  
 Thou old and true Menenius,  
 Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's.  
 And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 He ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
 Generally praifeful, fair and young, and skill'd in house-  
 wiferies. *Chapman.*  
 In timorous deer he hanfels his young paws,  
 And leaves the rugged bear for snarling claws. *Crabbe.*  
 Nor need'st thy daughter to be told,  
 Though new thy spirit blood with age be cold,  
 Thou hast been young. *Dryden.*  
 When we say a man is young, we mean that his age is yet  
 but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and  
 when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration  
 is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually  
 exceed.  
 It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by  
 God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob  
 the youngest here had it.  
 From earth they rear him struggling now with death,  
 And Nestor's youngest stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*  
 2. Ignorant; weak.  
 Come, elder brother, thou art too young in this. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.  
 There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old,  
 as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have  
 an oily fruit; and young trees have a more watry juice, and  
 less concocted. *Bacon.*  
 YOUNG. *n. f.* The offspring of animals collectively.  
 The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,  
 That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 So many days my ewes have been with young;  
 So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shakespeare.*  
 The eggs disclos'd their callow young. *Milton.*  
 The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, bet do  
 not bring forth their young alive, is because there might be  
 more plenty. *Isidore's Ant. dote against Aibijm.*  
 Not to her young; for their unequal line  
 Was heroes make, half human, half divine;  
 Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,  
 Th' immortal part assum'd immortal fate. *Dryden.*  
 Those insects, for whose young nature hath not made pro-  
 vision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay  
 up in store for them. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 YOUNGISH. *adj.* [from young.] Somewhat young.  
 She let her second room to a very genteel youngish man. *Tat.*  
 YOUNGLING. *n. f.* [from young; youngling, Saxon.] Any  
 creature in the first part of life.

More

## YOU

- More dear unto their God, than younglings to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.— *Shakespeare.*  
 —Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*  
 When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreason-  
 able to infer, they suckle their younglings with milk. *Isidore.*  
 Encourag'd thus he brought her younglings nigh. *Dryden.*  
 The stately beast the two Tyrreide bred,  
 Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame youngling fed. *Dryden.*  
 YOUNGLY. *adv.* [from young.]  
 1. Early in life.  
 Say we read lectures to you,  
 How youngly he began to serve his country,  
 How long continu'd, and what stock he springs of. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Ignorantly; weakly.  
 YOUNGLY. *adj.* [from young.] A young person. In con-  
 YOUNGLY. tempt.  
 How like a youngster or a prodigal  
 The starved bark parts from her native bay,  
 Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind. *Shakespeare.*  
 What, will you make a youngster of me? shall I not take  
 mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 See how the morning opens her golden gates,  
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:  
 How well resembles it the prime of youth,  
 Trimm'd like a youngster prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*  
 Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,  
 That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;  
 And whilst the youngster from the path declines,  
 Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,  
 Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,  
 And would outdo his father in his course. *Crabbe.*  
 The youngster, who at nine and three,  
 Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,  
 From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,  
 Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*  
 YOUNGTH. *n. f.* [from young.] Youth. Obsolete.  
 The mournful muse in mirth now lift ne mask,  
 As she was wont in youngth and summer days. *Spenser.*  
 YOUN. *pronoun.* [Cooper, Saxon.]  
 1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak of more  
 than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only  
 one.  
 Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized  
 by a trife. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Your is used in an indeterminate sense.  
 Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be too little  
 for your thief, your true man thinks it big enough. If it be  
 too big for your thief, your thief thinks it little enough; so  
 every true man's apparel fits your thief. *Shakespeare.*  
 There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and your  
 medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world  
 imagine. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
 A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among  
 your antiquaries and schoolmen. *Paton on the Classics.*  
 3. Yours is used when the substantive goes before or is under-  
 stood; as this is your book, this book is yours.  
 Pray for this man and for his issue,  
 Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,  
 And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 That done, our day of marriage shall be yours,  
 One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakespeare.*  
 'This kiss, if it durst speak,  
 Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:  
 Conceive and fare thee well.—  
 —Yours in the ranks of death.— *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of yours  
 Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare.*  
 While the sword this monarchy secures,  
 'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than yours. *Dryden.*  
 My wealth, my city and myself are yours. *Dryden.*  
 It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the  
 present, as it is yours to transmit the young of the present to  
 the future. *Pope.*  
 YOUNSELF. *n. f.* [your and self.] You, even you; ye, not  
 others.  
 If it stand as you yourself still do,  
 Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,  
 My purse, my person, my extremest means,  
 Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*  
 O heav'n!  
 If you do love old men, if your sweet sway  
 Allow obedience, if yourselves are old,  
 Make it your cause. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## YUX

- YOUTH. *n. f.* [youth, Saxon.]  
 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the  
 time from fourteen to twenty eight.  
 But could youth last, and love still breed,  
 Had joys no date, and age no need;  
 Then these delights my mind might move,  
 To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakespeare.*  
 See how the morning opens her golden gates,  
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun;  
 How well resembles it the prime of youth,  
 Trim'd like a youngster, prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*  
 His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime  
 In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*  
 The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment is to be  
 proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion,  
 which in youth is greater than any other age. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. A young man.  
 Siward's son,  
 And many unrough youths even now,  
 Protrude their shins of manhood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 If this were seen,  
 The happiest youth viewing his progress through,  
 What perils past, what crosses to ensue,  
 Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare.*  
 About him exercis'd heroic games  
 Th' unarmed youth of heav'n. *Milton.*  
 O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd  
 Androgeos' death, and off' rings to his ghost;  
 Sev'n youths from Athens yearly sent, to meet  
 The fate appointed by revengful Crete. *Dryden.*  
 The pious chief  
 A hundred youths from all his train elects,  
 And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*  
 3. Young men. Collectively.  
 As it is fit to read the best authors to youth first, so let them  
 be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney  
 before Donne. *Ben. Jonson.*  
 The graces put not more exactly on  
 Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,  
 Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,  
 When all your youth prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*  
 YOUTHFUL. *adj.* [from youth and full.]  
 1. Young.  
 Our army is dispers'd already:  
 Like youthful steers unyok'd they took their course,  
 East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,  
 Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress'd  
 Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*  
 2. Suitable to the first part of life.  
 Here be all the pleasures  
 That fancy can beget on youthful thoughts,  
 When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns  
 Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*  
 In his years were seen,  
 A youthful vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*  
 The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace  
 Of charming features, and a youthful face. *Pope.*  
 3. Vigorous as in youth.  
 How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast belief of an  
 everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after mil-  
 lions of millions of ages is still youthful and flourishing, and in-  
 viting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs  
 on the head of eternity. *Ben. Jonson.*  
 YOUTHFULLY. *adv.* [from youthful.] In a youthful manner.  
 YOUTHLY. *adj.* [from youth.] Young; early in life. Obso-  
 lete.  
 True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,  
 That warlike seats dost highest glorify,  
 Therein have I spent all my youthful days,  
 And many battles fought and many frays. *Fairy Queen.*  
 YOUTHY. *adj.* [from youth.] Young; youthful. A bad  
 word.  
 The scribler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am  
 an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a youthier turn than  
 is consistent with my time of day. *Spektator.*  
 YOUTH. *part.* [y and ight, from pitch.] Fixed.  
 That same wicked night  
 His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,  
 Far underneath a craggy cliff yight,  
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*  
 YUCK. *n. f.* [yuck, Dutch.] Ich.  
 YULE. *n. f.* [geol, yeol, yelul, Saxon.] The time of Christ-  
 mas.  
 YUX. *n. f.* [yex, Saxon.] The hiccup.